

Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. I, No. 18,

QU'APPELLE ASSIN, MARCH 12, 1886.—SIX PAGES

Price Five Cents,

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF SUMMERBURY.

Protestant Public School District No. 33, of the N.W. Territories.

A Special Public meeting of the ratepayers of the above district will be held at Summerbury on

FRIDAY MARCH 12, 1886.

For the purpose of taking a vote on the proposed action of the Board of Trustees, viz: they propose to borrow a sum of FIFTY HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for TEN YEARS at the rate of 8 per cent interest per annum such money to be expended in the erection of a suitable School House, to cost about \$375.00, in furnishing the same at a cost of about \$25.00 and in other contingent expenses say \$25.00.

The poll will be open from 10 o'clock a.m. until 4 o'clock p.m.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following order: "I do solemnly swear that I am a bona-fide ratepayer of Summerbury Protestant Public School District No. 33; that I am of the full age of twenty-one years; that I am not an alien or unfranchised Indian; that I have not voted before at this election, and that I have not received any reward either directly or indirectly, nor have I any hope of receiving and reward for voting at this time and place. So help me God."

JAMES H. LOVE,
Secy. of Board of Trustees,
Dated at Summerbury the eighteenth day of February, 1886.



TENDERS

To Millers and others in the Northwest Territories and in Manitoba West of the First Principal Meridian only.

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied by One Hundred Pound Stamps, and endorsed "Tender for Flour," will be received at the Indian Commissioner's Office, in the Northwest Territories, on Thursday, the twenty-ninth of April, 1886.

AGENTS. The Narrows, Lake Manitoba.
J. A. Markle, Birtle.
A. McDonald, Crooked Lakes.
W. S. Grant, Assiniboine Reserve.
P. J. Williams, File Hills.
J. B. Lash, Masseyburg's Reserve.
J. H. Keith, Touchwood Hills.
H. M. Rae, Prince Albert.
J. P. Wright, Battleford.
J. A. Ziegler, Victoria.
W. Anderson, Edmonton.
S. B. Lucas, Peace Hills.
W. Peckington, Fort Macleod.
M. Begg, Blackfoot Crossing.
W. C. de Ballinhard, Sarcee Reserve.

Forms of tender, giving full particulars relative to the quality, quantity and points of delivery of the flour required, may be had on application to any of the above-named Agents, or from the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, Regina; and no tender will be entertained which is not made out on one of the forms in the hands of the Agents or of the Indian Commissioner for distribution to intending tenderers. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, payable to the order of the Agent for the District, for at least five per cent of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to fulfil his contract to the satisfaction of the Department. If the tenderer prefers to do so he may deposit with the Agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any Chartered Bank in Canada. Cheques or cash accompanying tenders not accepted will be returned, but a cheque deposited by a successful tenderer will be retained until the satisfactory completion of his contract. Each tenderer is required to show in his tender the full value of all the flour which he is prepared to deliver under contract or his tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

Tenders will be entertained for a portion of the whole quantity of flour required at any given point.

Tenders residing near any Agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another Agency further distant, may deposit the tender and sample for the most distant Agency at the Agency specified above, or with the Indian Commissioner at Regina.

Samples of flour will be returned, if desired, to unsuccessful tenderers on their application, and the sample submitted by a successful tenderer may be retained by him as a delivery on account of his contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for their flour to be forwarded at once from railway stations to its destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th January, 1886.

STRAYED.

Strayed into my premises, N.E. 1/4, 18, 11, on March Second, a Castnet pony mare. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take her away. A. YOUNG.

School District of Westfield, Protestant Public School District No. 35, of the N. W. Territories.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the ratepayers of the above District will be held at Section 22, Township 16, Range 9 on

WEDNESDAY MARCH 31 1886.

For the purpose of taking a vote on the proposed action of the Board of Trustees viz: they propose to borrow by Debentures the sum of FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for TEN YEARS at the rate of 8 per cent interest per annum such money to be expended in the erection of a School House to cost about \$375.00, in furnishing the same at a cost of about \$25.00 and in other contingent expenses \$25.00.

The poll will be open from 10 o'clock a.m. until 4 o'clock p.m.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following order: "I do solemnly swear that I am a bona-fide ratepayer of Westfield Protestant Public School District No. 35; that I have paid the school taxes assessed against me on the last revised assessment roll of the district or of the municipality for the district; that I am of the full age of twenty-one years; that I am not an alien or unfranchised Indian; that I have not voted before at this election, and that I have not received any reward either directly or indirectly, nor have I any hope of receiving and reward for voting at this time and place. So help me God."

EPHRAIM McCULLOCH,
Secy. to Board of Trustees,
Westfield, March 9th 1886.

NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of

Indian Head School District

NO. 49,
Desire to borrow by debentures the sum of TWENTY HUNDRED DOLLARS for the term of TEN YEARS at eight per cent interest per annum. Eight hundred dollars of this sum for the purpose of erecting school buildings; two hundred dollars for the purchase of land and two hundred dollars for furniture, maps, etc.

A vote of the ratepayers of the said district will be taken on the above at Fishleigh & Dillon's store on

Saturday the 20th day of March, next.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following order, which persons desiring to vote must take if required: "I do solemnly swear that I am a bona-fide ratepayer of School District of Indian Head, Protestant School District No. 49; that I have paid the school taxes assessed against me on the last revised assessment roll of the district (or of the municipality for the district); that I am of the full age of twenty-one years; that I am not an alien or unfranchised Indian; that I have not voted before at this election, and that I have not received any reward either directly or indirectly, nor have I any hope of receiving any reward for voting at this time and place. So help me God."

W. A. B. FISHER,
Chairman,
Indian Head, Feb. 24th 1886.

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF SUMMERHILL.

Protestant Public School District No. 34 of the Northwest Territories.

WHEREAS it is considered desirable that a sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS be borrowed on the security of the above mentioned School District for a term of TEN YEARS at 8 per centum per annum interest for the following purposes, Building School House for District \$425; Fitting and furnishing the same \$75; Under the provisions of the School Ordinance 1885. Notice is hereby given that a poll will be held

Friday 19th day of March 1886.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. at Section 32, Township 16, Range 8, for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the voters of the district to the borrowing of the said sum.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following order: "I do solemnly swear I am a bona-fide ratepayer of (give name of district in full) school district No. 34; that I have paid the school taxes assessed against me on the last revised assessment roll of the Municipality for the district; that I am of the full age of twenty-one years; that I am not an alien or unfranchised Indian; that I have not voted before at this election, and that I have not received any reward either directly or indirectly, nor have I any hope of receiving any reward for voting at this time and place. So help me God."

Given under my hand this 22 day of Feb. 1886.
THOMAS FLEMING, Chairman,
JOHN LAMONT,
JOHN MITCHELL,
Board of Trustees Summerhill School District.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, March 8.—Judge Rouleau, J. G. Oliver, and W. J. Scott of Battleford, had an interview this morning with the Minister of Militia regarding the awarding of land scrip to local volunteers, who formed a force for the defence of Battleford last spring. Their petition was promised every attention.

The Minister of Justice in reply to Hon. Mr. Blake, announced that 46 half-breeds, 81 Indians and 2 whites were taken in overacts, particulars of which were furnished with the result of the arraignment of the prisoners.

Sir John, in reply to Mr. Blake, said the Government was considering the object of granting amnesty to persons against whom the Government have not instituted proceedings for acts committed during the late rebellion.

Mr. Beatty, M. P. for Toronto, is understood to have a rather radical move on hand. He will propose an amendment to the Scott Act which will provide that no spirits shall be bought, sold, kept for use, or manufactured in Scott Act counties other than under the supervision or agency of the Government. A recognized standard of alcoholic strength will be provided for.

In the Commons yesterday Hon. Mr. Thompson, in reply to Mr. Amyot, said the Government had no communication with Judge Richardson on the subject of sentencing Riel, and his recommendation to to move probably indicated his own personal views.

Mr. Ross, of Lisgar, will move for a return of all half-breeds who have proved their claims before the commission. This taken with a map that has been prepared in the department, will give the main part of the Government's answer to the charge of mismanagement in the Northwest.

During the month of January, the duty collected on goods entering Canada for consumption was \$1,181,662.64.

Hon. Mr. Thompson, who although only 41 years of age, has been Premier of Nova Scotia and a judge, is believed by the Conservatives to be a strong card.

At the opening of the House Sir John was in the uniform of the member of the Imperial Privy Council, black with gold lace. Across the right shoulder was a broad cardinal sash, from which depended on the left a gorgeously hilted slim, straight sword, sacred to Privy councillors. On his left breast was the Grand Cross of the Bath.

The Ottawa Evening Journal says: There is every likelihood, as recently announced in the Journal, of the Canadian Pacific Railway paying off its \$20,000,000 loan to the Government before long. When the Northwest delegates waited upon the Government about a week ago, Sir John stated that the great trans-continental line was in a position to liquidate this big debt.

The question of opening the odd-numbered sections for settlement was up at the time, and in view of the desire of the company it was suggested by one of the delegates that the Dominion instead of taking back the amount, should in lieu arrange to recover from the syndicate the most valuable sections of land lying along the track. It was also suggested that the immense tracts thus secured should be opened for the settlement on the usual homestead conditions. The proposition was taken into consideration by the Cabinet.

Not for years had so many members, about 140, out of a total of 211 in the House, been present on the opening day. The session will be a regular stand-up fight between the Liberals and Conservatives.

Mr. Blake wears a confident look. He is the great worker of the House. Mr. Mackenzie looks poorly, and one cannot help admiring his courage in undertaking a certain amount of sessional work.

NORTHWEST CENSUS.

In the Senate a return of the population of the three census districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta was presented, as follows:

| ASSINIBOIA. | | |
|--------------------------|--------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. |
| Brookview..... | 4,791 | 5,326 |
| On Apple and Regina..... | 5,573 | 5,965 |
| Moore Jaw..... | 1,745 | 871 |
| Swift Current..... | 237 | 126 |
| Maple Creek..... | 301 | 164 |
| Medicine Hat..... | 435 | 237 |
| Total..... | 13,324 | 8,759 |
| Grand total..... | 22,083 | |

| SASKATCHEWAN. | | |
|--------------------|--------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. |
| Carroll River..... | 888 | 882 |
| Prince Albert..... | 2,831 | 2,542 |
| Battleford..... | 1,728 | 1,873 |
| Total..... | 5,447 | 5,299 |
| Grand total..... | 10,746 | |

| ALBERTA. | | |
|---------------------------|--------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. |
| Edmonton..... | 2,890 | 2,726 |
| Calgary and Red Deer..... | 3,030 | 2,437 |
| Medicine Hat..... | 2,422 | 2,091 |
| Total..... | 8,342 | 7,191 |
| Grand total..... | 15,538 | |

Total for Territories..... 37,113
Grand total..... 48,362

The origin of the population of Territories is put down: Whites, 23,344; half-breeds, 4,848; Indians 20,170.

BATTLEFORD.

From the Herald.

Sometime between the fifth and fifteenth of February the stables and outhouses left standing on Geo. Gossip's farm was destroyed by fire. There is no travelled road leading by the premises, which made it at first appear to have been the work of an incendiary. A close examination of the place, however, shows that some one had built a fire near the building—probably using it as a tea or protection from the wind, and that the fire had run into a banking of the building and so set them a blaze.

The resolutions passed at the public meeting on Friday evening give expression to the universal sentiment of the favor in which the officers and men of A Battery is held. Amongst strangers, and amidst surroundings entirely new to them, a warm feeling of respect and friendship has grown as they gained acquaintance, and the hope expressed in the resolution, that they may have "a pleasant journey and a safe return home" is no idle wish, but is, like the promise of welcome in case they should ever re-visit Battleford, as sincere as it is spontaneous.

It is a matter of deep regret that circumstances brought about the removal of Mr. Wright from the Indian Agency of this district, as he gave promise of being a most useful and successful officer. In selecting the Rev. John A. McKay as his successor the Government has made the best possible choice. Mr. McKay has the advantage of having a thorough knowledge of the Indian language, and of having been personally acquainted with most of the Indians, and enjoying their fullest confidence, long before they were brought into intimate relations with the Government, or as dependant on it as they now are, through the system which their change of life has rendered necessary. Mr. McKay knows the Indians and how to deal with them, and we look for much good to follow his appointment.

Only \$1.00 for THE PROGRESS for one year. Six pages, thirty columns. More reading for less money than any other paper in the Northwest.

PRINCE ALBERT.

The Prince Albert Times says: Some people have gall. A consignment of spirits in coal oil barrels addressed "care of O. E. Houghes" was recently seized at Qu'Appelle and destroyed. Of course our member had no knowledge of any such shipment, and is taking steps to discover the consignors.

The latest contribution to Northwest immigration literature is a pamphlet issued by the C. P. R., entitled "What Women say of the Canadian Northwest." The author in his preface notes explains that: "With the mother, wife or sister, or family, very often rests in a large degree the answer to the first question: 'Shall we emigrate?' and also to the second question, 'Where shall we make our new home?' It was with a view to assist in the replies to these questions that letters were, in the month of September, 1885, sent out to as many women throughout the Canadian Northwest as could be addressed with accuracy.

No selection was made in sending out the questions, for none was possible; and in the publication of the replies on the various points every care has been taken to preserve the thoroughly representative character of the pamphlet by giving replies of every class and excluding none that would be likely to help to a better understanding of the true condition of affairs in the Northwest. The replies stand just as they were written, and tell their own tale with a force possessed by no elaborate reports upon the country from mere visitors." The scheme is an excellent one.

TO MY DAUGHTER.

You little guess the loneliness that's coming o'er my life,
When you have left the farm and me, to be
With Johnson's wife,
But I suppose my mother felt, just so, when
From her side,
Your father came one summer's day to
Carry home his bride.

Ah, me! how happy I been if Providence
Had spared
My good old man to see this day, who all
My feelings shared;
But, then, I would not bring him back, not
Even if I might,
Nor change one crook that's in my lot, for
What God does is right.

But as I sit alone and think, I see some
Things I'd change;
I might have made him happier; then do
I not think it strange,
If I should speak some words to save you if
I may.

From making thoughtless, sad mistakes to
Bring clouds o'er your way.
So just remember, Hannah, dear, that
Though your pretty bright,
It may be very possible you'll not be always
Right!

Perhaps when you are fretting o'er some
Other body's sin,
You'll find the fault was all your own, if
You would look within.

As when we washed the window panes to-
gether, face to face,
So that the smallest spot or stain would
Find no resting place,
You would insist, however hard to make
You see I tried,
That every spot was my fault when I was
Really on your side.

And, Hannah, oh! be patient if you some-
times find Will slow;
Your wife flash out like lightning streaks as
Swift to come and go;
Now, lightning is a handy thing in stormy
Nights, 'tis true,
But, after all, a steady shine is kind o' use-
ful, too.

And if there's any difference come, 'twixt
Your good man and you,
Don't stop to ask whose fault it is; the only
Way to do
Is just to take the thing in hand and try
With all your might,
Before it grows too big to change, to fix it up
All right.

You know that dough when first 'tis set is
Moulded as we will,
But when 'tis baked we cannot change its
Shape for good or ill;
So now, when you are starting out in your
New home, is just
The time to see what ways you'll set to
Harden into crust.

But, dear, you'll not succeed alone, no mat-
ter how you try;
You'll have to go down on your knees and
Ask help from on high.
We may and may not, and rise, but
After all, you know,
It takes heaven's sun to make the clothes
As white as driven snow.

Publisher's Notice.

OUR RATES.

Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, in advance; single copies 5 cents. The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

| | One week. | One month. | Three months. | One year. |
|----------------|-----------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| One column | \$10.00 | \$15.00 | \$35.00 | \$100.00 |
| Half column | 5.00 | 7.50 | 17.50 | 50.00 |
| Quarter column | 2.50 | 3.75 | 8.75 | 25.00 |
| Three inches | 1.00 | 1.50 | 3.50 | 10.00 |
| Two inches | .50 | .75 | 1.75 | 5.00 |

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable quarterly. The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed monthly, if offered \$1.00 will be charged for each additional change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN, Qu'Appelle Station, Assn. E. J. WEIDMAN, Proprietor.

WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

The Fort Qu'Appelle Vidette has a wonderful article in its last issue headed "That Contract." Our cotemporary has no doubt heard that we have been engaged to do a certain job of printing, but being unsuccessful in prying into our business, it draws its bow at a venture and makes certain statements with the object no doubt of drawing us out, but the Vidette has mistaken its quarry. We are not in the drawing business just at present. We will tell our cotemporary, however, that there is no "unholy alliance" between His Honor, the Lieut.-Governor and the publisher of THE PROGRESS. We have not been engaged to do printing at a "fabulous price," nor have we a contract to "reprint Ordinances of the Northwest Territories." This is a straight denial for the Vidette, and it will now be necessary for it to prove what it says, or digest a little "crow." It has its choice. But this idea of THE PROGRESS being purchased (though it is not true) is after all complimentary to us. People generally do not purchase anything unless it has some value. This idea of the Vidette's is an acknowledgement on its part of our success. It sees that we have established ourselves in the good opinion of the people of this district and the Territories generally by our straightforward course, and by the enterprise we have displayed in giving them a first-class live newspaper. In view of this our "suburban" cotemporary endeavors to prejudice the people against us, but its efforts will be vain. We are satisfied to be judged by what appears in our columns, and we do not fear the verdict of a discerning public. We will say, however, for the information of the Vidette, that no person whomsoever, by virtue of any contract, or in any other way, has the least control of THE PROGRESS except the publisher. He, and he alone, is responsible for its utterances, and he will not be swayed from the independent course he has hitherto followed by any consideration whatever. For the benefit of the public we wish also to say one thing more (we fear it will not benefit the Vidette very much): For the sake of injuring an opponent, THE PROGRESS will never manufacture statements out of whole cloth and then palm them off as facts, nor will it stoop to vilification or scurrility with the object of making a point in its own favour. As a specimen of vituperation we give the following from the Vidette:

"Now, the fact of the matter is, when an honest man considers the enormity of the offence of a 'trusted servant of the Government' showing the extravagant sum of

\$2,000 into the lap of an unprincipled hanger-on for the express purpose of squeezing out of him a faint whimper of satisfaction at his conduct of affairs, he must be filled with contempt and disgust. We call the offence of the 'trusted servant' one of downright robbery of the public funds combined with a compound tincture of malfeasance in office. And the man who will sell his birthright for such a miserable mess of pottage must ever be branded as a veritable Esau."

Such is the manner in which the Vidette winds up the article making the mendacious statements which we have denied. Compare the expressions "extravagant sum of \$2,000" and "such a miserable mess of pottage," as used in the above extract, and where is the consistency about which that paper is so loud-mouthed?

Correspondents are reminded that the space of a newspaper, whatever size it may be, is limited, and that letters of the length of the one in other columns by "Junius" are too much of a draft on our columns. We have, however, inserted it in the hope that a rejoinder from "Indian Head" will close the discussion.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, March 4.—In the Commons yesterday Hon. Mr. Thompson created more than a favorable impression in his maiden speech referring to the consolidated statutes and Northwest land transfer bill, and at the close was warmly congratulated by the members. He explained the latter bill proposed four registries for land in the Northwest, one each in Assiniboia and Alberta, and two in Saskatchewan. The system introduced is practically the Torrens, with some modifications to meet the necessities of the country.

Sir John, in reply to a question, said the flour supplied to Indians was frequently examined by experts not belonging to the department to test its quality.

Mr. Charlton enquired the number of settlers supposed to have settled in Manitoba and the Northwest during the year 1885. The Minister of Agriculture replied 7,240.

Hon. Mr. Thompson, the new Minister of Justice, introduced an act to regulate the transfer of land in the Northwest Territories. He briefly explained the Torrens system as in operation in Manitoba.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) enquired the number of the white, Indian and half-breeds population in the Northwest Territories by the latest census. He was answered that there were 23,344 whites, 20,170 Indians, and 4,848 half-breeds.

Sir Richard Cartwright enquired what amount had been paid from the first of July, 1885, to the first of March, 1886, on account of the recent rebellion in the Northwest, or of claims arising therefrom, and was informed that the amount was \$2,231,695.

Among the notices of motion was one by Mr. Amyot for copies of all documents in the case of Her Majesty against Riel. The Government promised that all available papers would be brought down. No orders in council respecting the several respite granted Riel exist, it was stated.

Archbishop Tache, Bishop Grandin and Mr. Royal interviewed the Government to-day. One of the results of the interview, it is said, was the pardoning of Maxime Lapine, who will shortly be liberated.

It is understood that the Northwest police department will be changed soon from the Department of Justice to the Militia Department. The change is said to be due to the representations of Major Crozier.

The Government have appointed a commission to proceed to the Northwest to inquire into and take evidence upon losses of loyal settlers during the recent rebellion and arising out of the disturbance, the commissioners being Alphonse Oulmet, of Montreal; Henry Muna, of Drumbo; Thomas McKay, of Prince Albert. The report of the previous informal commission recommended payment of a number

of settlers' claims, but stated that as to others, and especially as to the claims of business people, a more formal enquiry by commissioners authorized to take evidence under oath should be made. The Government have, pending the action of Parliament, paid half the amounts recommended to be paid to settlers. Messrs. Oulmet and Muna will leave at once for the West, McKay being already on the spot.

In answer to Col. Amyot it was stated that the order-in-council for the execution of Riel was dated 12th November. The third respite was granted pending the medical report.

Mr. Beatty introduced a bill to extend the time of building the first 50 miles of the Northwest Central Railway.

Mr. Blake has given notice that he will move on Monday that an address be passed from the House to the Governor General praying him not to disallow the act amending the Manitoba Central Railway Act, which road is to connect Manitoba with the American railway system.

Ottawa, March 9.—In the House to-day Mr. Watson presented the petition of Thomas C. Scooble and others, of Winnipeg, for an act to incorporate the Portage la Prairie and Rainy River Railway Company.

Boswell and others, of Toronto, petitioning for an act to incorporate a railway from Medicine Hat to the coal fields on the South Saskatchewan River, to be called "The Medicine Hat Railway and Coal Company."

Sir Hector Langevin presented a return containing a report of the mental condition of Louis Riel. The report represents that though holding peculiar views as to religion and general government, Riel was perfectly sane and accountable, being capable of distinguishing right from wrong.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Synopsis of the Departmental Annual Report.

Ottawa, March 3.—The report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ending December 31, 1885, was to day laid upon the table by Sir John Macdonald. Part I. consists of the general report of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and of the special report of superintendents and agents in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and Manitoba and the North West. It also contains the report of the surveyor in charge of the Northwest surveys, and tabular statements of various kinds. Part II. contains financial statements, etc.

THE REBELLION.

The Superintendent-General reports that the condition of Indian matters in the several provinces of the Dominion has been generally satisfactory during the past year. And if the same cannot be said in regard to the Northwest Territories as a whole it is due to circumstances over which this department had no control, but which were the result of specious inducements held out to the Indians of the Northwest by the leader of the half-breed insurgents and his lieutenants, to which several of the Indian bands on the North Saskatchewan lent too ready an ear, which resulted in some of them forgetting the allegiance they owed their sovereign, and becoming involved in the rebellious movement, and eventually committing crimes for the more serious of which those whose guilt was confessed or proven suffered the extreme penalty of the law, and others convicted of having been guilty of outrages of a less criminal nature were sentenced to long or short terms, as the extent of the offences committed by them justified. That the Indians who revolted had no reason for doing so, in so far as their treatment was concerned, is sufficiently established by the concurrent testimony of all those connected with the management of the Indians in the Northwest Territories, as also by the fact that they had no intention of joining in the insurrection till messages reached them from the

leaders of the half-breed insurgents assuring them that great benefits, in the shape of rich booty, would accrue to them in the event of success attending the rebels, which they were told was a foregone conclusion. Moreover, the fact of the Indians being connected by blood relationship with the half-breeds of course great influence with the former.

MISLEADING THE INDIANS.

These messages were more successful in misleading the Indians after the encounter had by the Northwest Mounted Police with the rebels at Duck Lake, that affair having been represented by the runners sent out by the insurgents to the Indians as a great success for the rebels. Their old instincts for the warpath were thus aroused in several of the bands, more especially in those wandering tribes not settled on reserves, such as Big Bear's following at Frog Lake, by some of whom the majority of the more revolting atrocities were perpetrated, such as the massacre at that place of two clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, and of the Indian agent the farming instructor and several other white people. It appears that the Indians had no cause for joining the half-breeds. The Superintendent-General says: "The Indians who revolted do not plead grievances in extenuation of their having done so. On the contrary, they express regret for the part they took, and say they were led into it by the leaders of the half-breed insurrection. And those of them who suffered for their crimes on the gallows publicly acknowledged that they deserved the punishment, and advised their companions to be warned by their fate not to follow their example." The Indians had plenty of food, for their crops having, in 1884, proved a failure, an extra large supply of provisions was furnished for the districts in which they afterwards became disaffected.

LOYALTY OF PROMINENT CHIEFS.

The Superintendent-general says: "It is gratifying to be able to bear testimony to the loyalty, during the most trying time, of several of the most prominent chiefs, and the bands represented by them, whose reserves are situated in the districts affected by the late rebellion. I would mention specially, the superintendent-general goes on to say, 'the names of Chiefs Mis-lo-wass-sis and At-tak-a-Koop, the most important Indian leaders of the Carlton section, and those of Chiefs John Smith, James Smith and William Pwatt, leading chiefs in the vicinity of Prince Albert. Chief Peccaw, alias Seenum, of Whitefish Lake, deserves special mention. He is the most influential of the chiefs of that section of country east of Victoria and west of Frog Lake, and has the most numerous band, which he managed to control, and they, led by their chief, successfully resisted an attempt made by a war party from Big Bear's band to pillage the store of the Hudson Bay Company at Whitefish Lake.' The superintendent-general goes over a list of names of chiefs who bore themselves bravely and well, and withstood all temptations to cast to their lot with rebellion. Referring to the officials of the Dominion in the Northwest, Sir John Macdonald says: 'I beg here to state that all the officials connected with the Indian service in the Northwest, Manitoba and Keewatin, from the Indian Commissioner, Assistant Indian Commissioner and Superintendent Inspector at Winnipeg down, deserve great commendation for the zealous efforts made by them to keep the Indians loyal, which endeavors, I am sure, all are thankful to know were, as regards the great majority of the Indians, entirely successful. I would also be lacking in a recognition of what is properly due to those who assisted us with their wise counsel and active sympathy in that trying time did I omit to acknowledge the eminent services rendered by several clergymen and other gentlemen, who, though not directly connected with the Indian management in the Northwest, voluntarily and magnanimously lent their services, and by their influence with the Indians were doubtless largely instrumental

in preserving order amongst them. In this connection I would especially mention the Rev. Father La-combe, principal of St. Joseph's Industrial school at High River, the Rev. Father Scollen, of the St. Albert mission, Mr. C. E. Denny, of Fort McLeod, and the officers of the honorable the Hudson Bay Company generally."

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

Notwithstanding the excitement among the Indians in the North West, educational progress was not seriously retarded, as seven new schools were opened during the year, and the increase in scholars was very considerable. The Industrial school at Battleford was disturbed in its pursuit of scholastic attainments by the pillaging propensities of some half-breeds and Indians. But it was soon re-opened, and the Indian children were glad to return to their books and desks. The two industrial institutions at High River, in Alberta, and at Qu'Appelle, continued their operations. It is proposed to establish another institution of the same type near Long Lake, to be placed under the care of the Presbyterian denomination. Except in the reserves on the North Saskatchewan, a considerable quantity of land was brought under cultivation, and the Indians are reported to have worked well, especially in the southern part of Alberta.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Mr. Dewdney, the Indian commissioner, reports upon Indian matters in the Northwest. Referring to the progress the Indians are making, Mr. Dewdney says: "The disturbed reserves have been thoroughly reorganized, and not only has much work been done by the rebels during this summer, but they are in a position to seed large areas next spring." The excitement prevalent in the Northwest during the spring might have been expected to militate most seriously against educational progress. But Mr. Dewdney says this has not been the case, seeing that the average daily attendance at the schools has risen from 326 to 494.

Respecting the supply contracts the commissioner says they have on the whole been well carried out. The policy of the department in subdividing them has been felt to be most beneficial to residents of the territories. In some few cases contractors had to be dealt with stringently to enforce their carrying out the spirit of their agreements, but increased care in receiving supplies had its effect, and few attempts to substitute inferior articles for those equal to sample have to any serious extent been made. Satisfactory progress has been made in the erection of agency buildings. In respect to the issue of supplies to Indians, the commissioner says: "The manner in which our Indians are rationed has at times been freely commented upon, economists (who are invariably residents in the Territories) claiming that the rations are too liberal, entailing an unnecessary expenditure to the country that might be dispensed with; while complaints are often made that our Indians are not sufficiently fed. The present system is to obtain from the Indians as much work as possible for the food given them; and if our agents issued rations indiscriminately, the object desired, namely, to train them to habits of industry and eventually make them self supporting, could not be gained. If the department established a regular system of feeding our Indians, without allowing them to go and search for game, or to earn a livelihood off their reserves, it would require an annual expenditure of about \$1,330,000 instead of \$454,000, as at present, or an increase of \$876,000. The expenditure on account of Indians (Legislative grants) last fiscal year was \$1,109,604. The report contains a valuable paper on the "Education of the Indians of the Dominion," prepared by Mr. Samuel Woods, M. A., principal of the Ladies' College, of Ottawa.

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TO THE EDITOR.—

SIR: If I can gain prevail, or rather, perhaps, impose upon your kindness, by having a considerable amount of your truly valuable paper placed at my disposal you will receive my hearty and well merited thanks. The reply to "Are we to be crushed by monopoly?" written by the champion of the "Bell Farm" who signed himself "Indian Head" (but who with more appropriateness and we believe truthfulness might have assumed the name "B. H. Farm," since he voices the statements of that corporation, on the question before us, rather than those of the town from which he derives his name) was no doubt intended to be an extenuator. But O! how vain the hope, for Junius unsatisfied by the explosion of such an impotent squib of childlike sarcasm and retort, has "bubbled" up as serenely as ever, and is as zealous in expounding and defending the cause of freedom and justice as when last heard from. The sum and substance of the reply is a vindictive and deplorably tactless attempt to make denigration of the name of writer of the article to which he is replying—a foolish childlike play upon words quite beneath the dignity of a writer possessed of average resource and brain power—and a desperate, though miserably unsuccessful effort to refute the charges, made against the "Bell Farm" by Junius. The odd grimaces and naive distinction to which the stupendous effort of mutilating and twisting the word Junius into Jinny-uss, evidently subjected him, must have been most amusing to witness, for if not eclipsed, the most brilliant feats in "face making" or Barnum's best trained ape. The effort gives us a clear insight to the character of Mr. Indian Head and shows it to be decked with sparkling wit and brilliant genius! It was a happy thought Mr. Editor when the would be (but I'm afraid never will be) satirist and punster, Mr. Indian Head, conceived with over-stretched imagination, that the words "Junius" and "Jenny-uss" possessed a similarity of sound, for it furnished his meager mind with material to write two thirds of the one column facile offspring of his chaotic brain. Mr. Indian Head says he has "lived around Indian Head almost ever since the Bell Farm was started and yet he never knew that the proprietors of the Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Co. ever possessed any one without full compensation, or disputed the right to their holdings, any within their limits, who would not accept recompense." I think Mr. Indian Head must be hard of hearing, or he would certainly have heard the din of wordy strife and warfare that raged between the managers of the Bell Farm, and the squatters, for three or four years. The last campaign I believe was fought as late as the summer of 1885. The land which now comprises the "Bell Farm" was taken possession of before the Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Co. was in existence. The squatters settled on the land in good faith, for they were promised, by the Government officials, that as soon as the land was surveyed, they would be allowed to obtain entries, for their homesteads. In the meantime the Co. stipulated with the Government for this very land, which was to be assigned to them, on consideration that certain conditions would be fulfilled, knowing as they must have known, that the land was already occupied by squatters, "squatter's right," the best claim they could have to the land, prior to its being surveyed, would be respected. However the manager of the Bell Farm, emboldened, by Government protection insolently, and arrogantly demanded them to forfeit all claim to their homesteads and quit his vast "domain" with whatever compensation he might choose to grant them. Thus you see the squatters found themselves in that helpless position of being compelled to accept whatever was offered to them, no matter how insufficient the amount, or face the bitter alternative of incurring the risk of being forced to abandon their claims, without remuneration, or occupying them, with the forlorn hope of some time obtaining a title to them—an intolerable state of suspense and uncertainty, which completely killed all energy within them, for there is no encouragement, for a man to work when there is a ray doubt that he will ever be allowed to reap the benefit of his labor. The squatters made repeated appeals to the Government for protection, against the ruthless "usu-

per" of their homes, but the small weak voice of entreaty was never heard, and the poor abused squatters in despair surrendered one after another their claims, for what they could get for them, until there are I believe, only about three or four left, and some of these I am informed have not, as yet succeeded in getting entries for their claims, and the Bell Farm still contests their rights to them. In trying to refute the charge that "the Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Co. are seeking to thrust the whole burden of taxation on the shoulders of the small farmers," proves most clearly that the charge is a just one for he is honest enough to acknowledge, that the Co.'s object in going to law is to avoid paying their taxes while the "small farmers" have all had the burden to come forward and pay their taxes. Then have they not (the small farmers) as yet had to "shoulder the whole burden of taxation." Have they not had to defray unassisted by the "Bell Farm" the whole municipal expense for 1885? Most decidedly they have. The Co.'s attempt to shirk their just proportion of the municipal tax, is to say the least of it a contemptibly mean and selfish action, and will result, we hope, in their not only being compelled to pay their taxes, but will involve the payment of additional cost, which will be a just reward of such unutterable baseness. Mr. Indian Head admits that it is impossible to avoid the payment of a just tax, implying (if they, the Co., hopes to be exempt from taxation by a court of law) that the imposition, of a municipal tax, upon them by the Indian Head council is unjust, and unlawful as well, as must be inferred from his allusion to the fact that some of the small farmers obtained legal advice as to whether they could lawfully be compelled to pay their taxes in case they refused. Now upon what grounds can the imposition of taxes, upon the Bell Farm be considered unjust? Were not the officers of that institution, first and foremost, in bringing about the establishment of the Indian Head municipality, with a view to having a bonus of \$5,000 granted by the municipality towards the erection of a flowering mill? And will not the assessment rolls show, that the assessment of their lands was made, on a common basis with the other lands of the municipality, of a like quality; and similarly situated? Each proportion of the tax may to them seem unfairly large, still when we reflect that the sum is augmented by several hundreds of statute labor which the council computed, at the rate of \$2.00 per day for every unperformed day of statute labor, whereas they might have computed it at \$1.00 per day, I think the Co. has no cause to complain of injustice. The Co. however feeling bitterly disappointed at not being able to defraud the municipality out of \$5,000, by giving bonds of security that never were worth the paper they were written on, or after taking such an active part in involving the payment of taxes, set up a howl of injustice and illegality. What foundation the Co. has for questioning the legality of the council's action of imposing taxes is yet only a matter of conjecture. Was not the establishment of the municipality effected lawfully, if not justly to all? (for law is not always justice, as is clearly evidenced by the fact that a petition signed by twenty property holders, in the proposed municipality may, upon being presented to the Lieut. Governor bring about the establishment of a municipality, in cases like that of Indian Head, where the limits of the proposed municipality are already defined. Was not the council lawfully elected? And has not that body as all such corporations the right to impose a tax by striking a rate on the assessed value of the municipality? And has not the council authority through a collector to enforce the payment of taxes, by seizing and selling in cases of refusals to pay taxes? If not such been the course of action, of the council towards the Bell Farm? And yet the Co. is "quibbling" about the legality of such proceedings. Surely the Co. did not receive much encouragement in their hope that the proceedings of the council would be shown to be illegal, by those who obtained legal advice, as to whether they could be compelled to pay taxes, and not especially in the case of the man, who was told by his legal adviser that he need not pay his taxes, but upon the matter being explained at the nomination he found that he had been misinformed concerning the action of the council rendering the advice he had received worthless, for the lawyer had no been in possession of all the facts of the case when he gave the decision. "Did the village of Indian Head exist before the Bell Farm came into existence?" Mr. Indian Head enquires. In reply I will say that as the Qu'Ap-

pelle Valley Farming Co. tramped so closely upon the heels of the squatters in coming to the Northwest and the C. P. R. which fixed all town sites, had not got through that far yet, there was no chance to build a village. The C. P. R. Co. finally decided to establish a town site about four miles east of where Indian Head now stands. And so it is said the Bell Farm gave a bonus to shift the town site, so that while the Bell Farm had some influence, in establishing the geographical position of Indian Head, we cannot give them much credit for encouraging the growth of the town. Ask the inhabitants of Indian Head if the Bell Farm has not "stunted the growth, paralyzed the commercial energies and withered the mechanical industries of Indian Head" and hear what they will say. There are numerous other towns along the line we believe quite as flourishing as Indian Head, and yet they do not attribute their healthy commercial and industrial condition, and thrifty growth, to the fostering parental care of some "vast concern" like the Bell Farm. The ability of the Bell Farm Co. to pay their taxes, if they sacrifice their chattels was never doubted. It was their ability to raise the cash which was questioned which is not at all unnatural, when such rumors are afloat that some of the families on the Bell Farm can scarcely get paid enough of their wages to buy food with. Mr. Indian Head claims that the Bell Farm has been a great boon to the Northwest. Well we admit that it has been of some benefit in advertising the country and also in furnishing employment to a number of people, still after all the institution is nothing but a vast speculative scheme, for they hold a large amount of land which can only be bought at an exorbitant price, and which should have been given to the settlers for homesteading. Furthermore it checks the social and educational advancement of the country for the inhabitants of such a concern, not having any freehold, but only working for wages, never intend to make such a place their home, consequently they are an "erratic" population which conduce nothing towards the social and educational improvement of the country. And besides this there is a danger of our much boasted national independence being trampled upon, by establishing a system which allows one man all the powers of a despot by giving him authority to oppress and tyrannize those in his employ with impunity.

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HOME & GOSSIP.

QU'APPELLE.

—Keeps mild.

—The Progress office is now two doors north of the Queen's hotel.

—A new building is to be put up for a bakery on Qu'Appelle street.

—The flying column, under Gen. Middleton, will reach here about April 1st.

—The Queen's hotel has been connected with the C. P. R., station by telephone.

—Service was held on Wednesday (Ash Wednesday) morning in St. Peter's church.

—A correspondent asks us whether one pound and seven ounces constitutes a loaf of bread.

—We will commence tomorrow to open out our stock of Stationery in Mr. J. P. Beauchamp's old stand.

—We have been compelled to cut some of our matter short this week on account of the confusion of moving.

—The freighters who are engaged in hauling the seed grain from Qu'Appelle to Prince Albert get 3½ cts. per pound.

—A very pleasant and successful basket social was given at the residence of Mrs. G. H. V. Bulyea last evening.

—B. Battery Garrison Dramatic Club have another entertainment on the 17th inst., St. Patrick's day. Particulars will be announced by poster.

—Thos. Doddridge, of Brookville, Ont., has secured the contract to build the Government court house and jail at Prince Albert. He was here this week on his way north to commence work.

—Capt. Farley purchased from Mr. E. L. Osler the north half Sec. 17, Tp. 18, Range 14, at \$5.00 per acre. This is a good investment as the section corners on the Qu'Appelle town site.

—The Non-Commissioned officers and men of B. Battery, R. C. A., are very thankful, to the congregationists of St. Peter's church, for their kindness in sending them some note paper, envelopes, pens, etc.

—We omitted last week to say that Mr. D. Roy Logan, the tonsorial artist, has returned from his trip to Winnipeg and St. Paul. He is to be found in his place of business opposite the Queen's hotel, where he will barber, you in the most barbarous fashion.

—Poundmaker and eleven of the liberated rebel prisoners passed through here on their way north on Saturday last. Rev. Father Lacombe accompanied them. On Tuesday evening Poundmaker and Rev. Father Lacombe returned to go to Regina.

—At the Leland: W. S. Burns, Robt. Buckley, F. A. Farefield, Winnipeg; A. W. Right, J. J. Gibson, W. Eelwood, G. J. Goldie, Capt. Ley and wife, R. S. Smith, Fort Qu'Appelle; Chas. Howson, Jno. D. Subald, F. K. Gibson; Leslie H. Hoskins, Craven; Thos. E. Gony, St. Paul; R. A. Mather, Keweenaw; G. Clark, E. Williamson, S. White, Indian Head; M. Ellis, J. B. Bushy, J. P. Doran, Moose Jaw.

—In our editorial columns we quote from the "small(er) paper" published at the Fort, except The Vedette. It says something about an "honest man," presumably the editor himself if he wrote the article, but we last week showed up the editor's dishonesty in quoting from us, and his last issue contains a still more glaring instance. He says: "THE PROGRESS man asks why the name of their P. O. should not be changed to that of the name of their 'registered' town site, because their mail matter, when addressed to 'Qu'Appelle' is sent to 'the Fort.' It is only two weeks since he said he suffered no inconvenience by his correspondence being addressed 'Qu'Appelle.' Consistency, thou art a jewel." The fact was that it was a correspondent who asked about changing the post office, and spoke of the inconvenience to himself still the Vedette falsely holds us responsible. "Honest, man," forsooth.

GARRISON THEATRICALS.

There was a very large attendance at the Garrison Theatricals given last Monday evening in the immigrant building, in aid of St. Peter's church. His Honor Lieut.-Governor Dewdney and Mrs. Dewdney honored the occasion by their presence. The beautiful drop curtain representing the pow-wow between General Middleton and Poundmaker, painted by Capt. Rutherford, had been retouched and made still more handsome. The first act, "Cool as a cucumber," was exceedingly well rendered in every part. Major Short acted "Plumper," who had been sent abroad by his father to overcome a native bashfulness. He was the principal character and his coolness was amazing under the most ludicrous and trying circumstances. Capt. Rutherford took the part of "Old Barkins," and acted it well. The many tilts between "Plumper" and "Old Barkins" provoked roars of laughter. Mrs. Osler represented "Wiggins," Mrs. Pelly appeared as "Miss Jessie Hinton," and Surgeon Freeborn as "Frederick Barkins," each character appearing to excellent advantage. Between the two acts Driver Mitchell sang "Major Gill Feather." Br. Fellows gave "Down by the river side," and Driver Clements appeared with "Hot Corn," the three pieces being fine selections of song well rendered. The second act "Turn him out," was if possible better performed than the first. Major Short appeared as "Nicodemus Nobbs," Capt. Farley as "Macintosh Moke," Capt. Farley as "Mr. Eglantine Roseleaf," Mrs. Pelly as "Julia (Moke's wife)," Mrs. Osler as "Susan (made of all work)," and Gunnors Selwood and O'Leary as porters. The gusto with which "Nobbs" several times turned out the wrong man was the cause of much laughter. Each part was well acted, and the whole performance would have been a credit to first-class professionals. The orchestra of the Battery was present and gave some choice selections of music.

B BATTERY BASE BALL CLUB.

A meeting consisting of members of B. Battery, was held in the recreation rooms on Saturday, 6th March, for the purpose of forming a Base Ball Club. There were present, Drivers John Mitchell, Frank Clements, Henry Shorwood, Daniel Kough, and Thomas Gunning; Gunnors, John O'Leary, Alfred Wheatley, George Robertson, Alfred Fellows, Charles Sinclair, William Wilson. The meeting proceeded to appoint Office-bearers, and to frame rules for future guidance. The following are the Office-bearers: President, Gr. John O'Leary; Captain, Driver John Mitchell; Sec. and Treas., Gr. William Wilson. Committee: Gr. Alfred Wheatley, Driver Frank Clements, Driver Daniel Kough.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT.

The marks obtained by each pupil during the fortnight ending March 5th are placed after his (or her) name:

FOURTH CLASS.

Duncan Welsh, 303; H. Lymburner, 297; W. Davidson, 287; J. Wisner, 259; S. Gibson, 170; L. McLane, 145.

SENIOR THIRD.

Geo. Davidson, 191; Minnie Wismer, 170; Mary Grieve, 64; Annie Craig, 61.

JUNIOR THIRD.

W. Booth, 193; F. Lymburner, 163; Jas. McGill, 133; Flora Wismer, 133; Mary McLane, 108; W. Lymburner, 101; Fannie Gibson, 97; Alfretha Welsh, 96; Geo. Scott, 89; Jane McLane, 86; Hattie Scott, 77; Flora Grieve, 70; Christopher Gorrell, 96; James Scarff, 38.

SECOND CLASS.

George Booth, 160; Judson Booth, 123; Jackson Shortreed, 84; John Walker, 59; Alexander, Gorrell, 58; Geo. Edwards, 40; Gerrie Davidson, 39; Lillie Wismer, 38; Lizzie Scott, 18.

Average attendance for the fortnight 46.

—Call and see us in our new quarters; we have more room to entertain you.

—At the Queens: Alfred Pagley, Toronto; Thos. P. Davis, Prince Albert; H. B. Joyner, H. A. Axford, W. McLeod, T. Johnson, Miss A. Woods, Miss M. Woods, W. K. Passy, Arch. McDonald, A. Pease, W. L. Atherton, Fort Qu'Appelle; Rev. Father Lacombe, Calgary; Rev. J. P. Sargeant, Moose Jaw; A. Sutter, Battleford; F. Fishleigh, W. J. Elletts, W. R. Allan, Mrs. W. R. Bell, Major Bell, R. Cawford and wife, Jno. McDonald, Jas. Watson, Indian Head, W. Hestage, Dr. Breth, W. W. McMillan, W. R. Carsenden, Winnipeg; W. B. Jackson, His Honor Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney, Mrs. Dewdney, Capt. Dean, Thos. Swan, Regina; Thos. Doddridge, T. J. Doddridge, Brookville, Ont.; S. P. Cole, Caveter, D.T.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, QU'APPELLE STATION.

March 10th, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR—

SIR,—It is notoriously difficult to make a speech in the midst of a general exodus, and therefore, at the entertainment on Monday evening I was unable to say what I felt. However I hope that you will allow me to disburden my conscience through the medium of your columns, and to offer to Major Short my grateful acknowledgement of the admirable skill and pains which he displayed in the management of the affair. My warmest thanks are also due to his co-adjutors for their invaluable assistance, to the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney for their kindly countenance of our undertaking and to the audience for their generous appreciation of the efforts which were made on their behalf. With many apologies for encroaching on your space,

I remain,
yours obediently,
FRED. W. PELLEY.

BALCARRIS.

—Miss Ella Johnston is visiting with her sister at Fort Qu'Appelle.

—Tom is making a start at dairying; if he just had a milkmaid now he would smile more than ever.

—In spite of the very heavy storm on Friday and Saturday, our enterprising mail man made a through trip.

—Mrs. Wilson has returned from her visit to her parents in Ingersoll, Ont., and is now the guest of Mr. Robert Webster.

—Mr. Richard Cadman has returned from Broadview bringing with him a wife; Oh no, beg pardon, it's a cheese vat, and he intends making cheese this season.

—White flie wheat seems to be in great demand at Fort Qu'Appelle prices varying from 60 cents to 80 cents, not according to quality of grain but according to the get up of the seller.

—Can you tell us, Mr. Editor, how it is that about three years ago millers advertised they would give 15 cents more for red than white flie, now the white brings the best price. Shall we raise white in preference?

—On the night of the 23rd ult., Mr. Robt. Park, while on his way home from Balcarris church, lost his way, it being dark and stormy and wandered all night. Finding a trail in the morning he followed it to the home of Mr. Robt. Turner, who hitched up his team and drove him home.

ELLISBORO.

—A frog jumped out of a spring near Ellisboro last week.

—An exciting race took place today between Mr. Rouse and Mr. Ponsford, the former in moccasins the latter in duffles. The course was from Rouseberry Farm to Ellisboro Post Office a distance of two miles. Moccasins led from the first and gained a decided victory over his opponent, who retired at the end of the first mile considerably down. A considerable amount of money changed hands.

THE TOMB.

At Qu'Appelle, on Sunday, the 28th Feb. Ellen Murray Leonard, beloved wife of Mr. Edward Dundas, aged 57 years and 6 months.

The funeral took place on Wednesday, March 4th, the remains being interred at Fort Qu'Appelle.

WOLSELEY.

—On Wednesday, Judge Richardson held court here which was largely attended.

—The second of the cattle fairs, which are now an established fact in this district, was held on Wednesday last.

—I. O. L. No. 1546, Wolseley, held a special meeting on Tuesday evening, March 9th, in the Town Hall, and after receiving a member by certificate advanced one member to the Royal Blue and two to the Royal Arch Purple degrees. A very pleasant time was spent.

—On Wednesday evening one of the most enthusiastic and rousing banquets it has ever been our pleasure to attend was given here to Mr. W. D. Perley, M. N. W. C., on the occasion of his return from Ottawa where he was sent as one of a delegation of the Northwest Council in the interest of the territories. When Mr. Perley rose to reply to the toast of the evening he was received with the most enthusiastic and prolonged applause. We had to leave by the train before Mr. Perley stopped speaking, and in consequence we are unable to give full report this week. Next week we will report banquet and Mr. Perley's speech in full.

—The Methodist church have just held their first missionary services connected with the Wolseley circuit. Rev. O. Darwin, from Fort Qu'Appelle, preached excellent discourses at Mr. Busby's in the morning and at the town hall, Wolseley, in the evening. A successful and interesting meeting was held in connection with it on Monday evening, addressed by the Rev. O. Darwin, G. Evans (Presbyterian) and W. H. Thompson, the resident minister. The chair was ably occupied by Mr. W. D. Perley, M. N. W. C. We understand the financial results were very creditable. The influence of the mission appeared to be in a healthy condition and the cause of truth to be greatly strengthened in the neighborhood.

INDIAN HEAD.

—Mrs. Jno. McDonald has taken a trip east to Wapella for a few weeks.

—His Honor Lieut. Governor Dewdney, paid a visit to the Bell farm last Monday.

—Mr. A. J. Osment is importing a photographic outfit from England for Mr. J. Molony of Qu'Appelle.

—Miss McFarlane, sister of Mrs. J. McDonald is expected to arrive from Glasgow, Scotland in about six weeks.

—Mr. A. J. Osment was appointed to inspect the Katopwa bridge. He reported that it was unsafe and that a new bridge would be required.

EDMONTON.

From the Bulletin.

—R. Goulet, who was a member of the scrip commission of last summer, has been appointed sole commissioner to settle outstanding half-breed claims, and will begin work as soon as the season will permit.

—A telegram was received from Ottawa on Thursday evening by Rev. Pere Lestane, stating that the Minister of Militia had ordered the accounts of the St. Albert Mounted Rifles to be paid in full; and that the paymaster in Winnipeg had been ordered to forward the money.

—On Friday of last week, as a brother belonging to the St. Albert Mission was crossing Kelly's bridge, on the turgeon River, with a load of coal from the Egg Lake Creek, the bridge collapsed, letting horses, sleigh, load and man suddenly down to the ice, a distance of about ten feet. A slight crack in the sleigh box was the only injury sustained. The bridge is a total wreck.

REGINA.

—N. F. Davin has returned from Winnipeg looking hale and hearty.

—The first sitting of the Territorial board of Education began yesterday. Messrs. Second, Marshallsay, and Rev. Father Lacombe were present. Judge Rouleau is absent at Ottawa.

FORT QU'APPELLE.

—Mr. Archd. McDonald of the Fort, has contracted to supply the Indian Department with 400 bushels of seed wheat and 400 bushels of barley. From the Vidette.

—Messrs. Axford, Joyner, & Rikard have received an order from the Government to supply 300 bags of flour and 600 bushels of wheat for shipment to the north.

—On Tuesday evening, a public meeting was held in the schoolhouse for considering the advisability of forming a mutual benefit building society. The meeting was largely attended and every class of the community well represented. The chair was taken at eight o'clock, when the chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, and said that the scheme was not got up in the interest of any of the land companies or for the benefit of speculators of any description; but that the idea of the formation of such a society emanated from private citizens. Mr. A. Bowman was then called upon to explain the scheme proposed and the practical working of building societies generally, which he did very fully. The matter having been fully discussed, a resolution, moved by Messrs. Featherstonhaugh and Tregent, to the effect that a building society be formed was unanimously adopted. A number of provisional officers were then appointed, with Captain Lay as president.

LETHBRIDGE.

From the News.

—The N. W. C. & N. Co. have this week taken out two blocks of coal to send to the Colonial Exhibition in London, England. The blocks are about three feet thick, two and a half feet wide and three feet long and weigh from a ton to a ton and a half.

Sir Geo. Stephen has received a cablegram that it was officially stated to be the intention of the Imperial Government to subsidize the Canadian Pacific line of steamers between British Columbia and China.

Teacher Wanted.

For Mount Pleasant School, Edgely. Duties to commence on or before the 1st of May, 1886, male or female, apply stating qualifications and salary per month.

Board Trustees
J. H. FRASER,
F. F. GOODWIN,
(Geo. SCARFF,
Edgely, P. O.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the ratepayers of Mount Pleasant School District No. 39, will be held on Thursday the 18th inst., at one o'clock p.m. at Edgely Post Office for the purpose of selecting a School site.

J. H. FRASER,
Chairman.

Edgely, March 8th, 1886.

LESLIE GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,
COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA, &c.

Agent for Canada North West Land Co. and Qu'Appelle Town Site.

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE. MONEY TO LEND.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

Qu'Appelle Roller Mills.

We beg to announce that our Roller Mills at Qu'Appelle Station, are now in operation, and that we are prepared to supply the Farmers of the Municipality of Qu'Appelle, with Flour, Bran and Shorts, in exchange for Wheat on the most liberal terms.

We are also prepared to Chop Barley and Oats for Feed.

We will pay the following prices for wheat delivered at Mill: No 1 Hard 75 cents, No 2 Hard 70 cents, No 1 Northern 70 cents, No 2 Northern 65 cents. These prices are higher than the prices paid on any other market in Manitoba or the North West Territories.

D. H. McMillan & Bro.